

CLAIMS

1) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter for the subcutaneous administration of drugs comprising a introducer-needle (2) and a cannula (6) inserted on a support (12) to be connected to a syringe or other infusion devices, wherein said cannula (6) has in addition to the main ejection-hole (16) at the distal end, several additional holes (8), placed all over its lateral surface.

10

2) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to claim 1 wherein said additional holes (8) are suitably spaced and unaligned in order to ensure a distribution of the infused product on a wider area of the subcutis directly proportional to the number of holes, and in order to avoid formation of pomphus resulting from the administration with traditional I.V. catheter.

3) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to claim 1 wherein the first additional hole (8) is made at a distance (d) from the dovetail (10) of the cannula on the support (12) where the syringe or an other infusion device is inserted, and this distance is sufficient to avoid discharge of the infused liquid from the hole for the insertion of the needle in the skin, in a backward manner.

4) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to the previous claims wherein the section of each additional

hole (8) is smaller than the section of the main ejection-hole (16) at the distal end.

5) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to the previous claims wherein the section of additional holes (8) increases toward the distal end of the cannula.

6) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to the previous claims wherein the introducer-needle (2) is not perforated.

7) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to the previous claims wherein the cannula (6) is made of plastic material opaque to radiations.

15

8) Intra-venous (I.V.) catheter according to the previous claims wherein the cannula (6) is made of transparent and flexible plastic material.